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The Daily News

VOL. VII.—NO. 947.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, MAY 27, 1862.

PER ANNUM.

THE BULLETIN.

BY EDWARD H. BRINTON.
NO. 16 TRYON STREET,
second floor.

TERMS FOR PAPER:
The BULLETIN will be furnished
for one year in advance.
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From Newbern.
Just before going to press (says the Raleigh Standard,) we received from an intelligent and highly respectable gentleman of Craven county, who recently left Newbern, a statement in regard to the condition of our people at that place and of the vandalism practiced there by the Yankees. We are compelled to defer it till our next issue. He says that the people there believe that the Yankees at the battle of Newbern, was not less than 10,000 and wounded 4,000. About 10,000 soldiers died daily. What must have been the suffering!

Stastard Governor.

We call the following from the Richmond Examiner of the 21st:
Lincoln has graciously provided a Governor for North Carolina, a man who has fully displayed an honorable name. The New York Herald of the 15th says:
"The Hon. Edward Stanly, a prominent citizen of North Carolina, who was formerly a member of Congress from the Newbern district, and was previously Speaker of the North Carolina Legislature and Attorney General of the State, returned from California on the Champion yesterday, and will soon be appointed to occupy the new position assigned to him as Provisional Governor of North Carolina."

The Construction of Cotton.

The Correspondent of the Savannah Republican says:

We have the most gratifying intelligence from the Mississippi, Red, Arkansas, White and St. Francis rivers. It is reported that the planters on the Mississippi, for twenty miles back from the river, have destroyed all their cotton, and the planters on their tributaries. The occupation of the Fatherly Waters, therefore will bring the enemy but little profit. He has opened the greatest cotton port in the world, and he gets no cotton. This is not all, the people in the great valley of the Mississippi have planted very little cotton—but more than enough for domestic purposes.

The Rebels at Natchez.

The Federal fleet with five gunboats, reached Natchez on Monday afternoon, and anchored out in the river. A number of men came ashore in small boats, bringing with them a letter from the Mayor, Humber, demanding a surrender of the city. Upon stepping ashore they found a crowd awaiting them, but no one would take the letter or direct the Mayor. Finally, it is said, they killed upon a fisherman to take it, but he did not proceed far before several of the citizens seized and conveyed him to a large tree not far distant, where he was left to dance a jig 'till heaven and earth. But by some means or other, the Federals soon got the letter to Mayor Humber, who refused to surrender. The enemy then gave him until 10 o'clock yesterday morning to decide, when they would land a force and occupy it, if not surrendered. Late last night it had not been surrendered, nor had the enemy landed a force. The fleet was still anchored out in the river, at Vicksburg Wharf.

A dispatch from Natchez to the same paper, says a Federal fleet, consisting of the frigates Brooklyn, Froquois, and Vermont, and four gunboats, with one transport, were opposed to the city on the 14th. None of the boats had gone up the river then. The conditions of the surrender of the city were settled then.

The Cincinnati Gazette, of the 6th, protests most energetically against the exchange of Gen. Sherman for Gen. Prentiss, saying that "the luckless" is worth more to the South than a dozen of Prentiss' to us."

The Gazette is a truthfulness rare to the Northern press, makes a very just estimate of the comparative value of the two Generals.

The Fight at Newbern.

It appears that the reported capture of eighteen hundred and two thousand Yankees in Southern Virginia, founded on official dispatch addressed to Gen. Lee, is not confirmed. Further accounts of the affair, however, promised here, state that in the fight the Union between the Confederates and Yankees, the Federal loss was two thousand and eleven killed, wounded and prisoners, seventy of whom were killed or mortally wounded. Colonel Wharton's Fifth Virginia regiment (one of Floyd's division) acted a conspicuous part in the fight, and behaved with the greatest courage and discipline. It was only eight hundred and nine strong, and was attacked in the rear by twenty-seven hundred Yankees. The enemy was put to flight, however, with the loss above stated, and the Union, which at one time it was thought would be cut off and captured, remained in the hands of the Confederates.

Serious Railroad Accident.

We learn that a serious accident occurred on the North Carolina Railroad on Thursday, from the washing away of a culvert. Two employees of the road were killed and the engineer mortally wounded. There were about 200 Yankee prisoners on the train from Salisbury, all of whom are reported to have escaped injury.

A WARNING IN TIME.

We in the South have been too credulous and confident in placing strangers and improper persons in the office of trust and responsibility. As a warning against this evil we give an extract from a letter written to the Courier from Herndon Postoffice, Burke county, Ga., and asking for information concerning two of the men lately connected with the steamer Planter and now under arrest for the loss of that steamer.

HARRISON P. O. BURKE CO., Ga., May 16, 1862.

A man by the name of "Pitcher" was compelled to leave these parts last September—twelve months—for his anti-slavery demonstrations. It has been supposed by many persons here that he has been about Charleston and Savannah, giving aid and comfort to the enemy (his last eighteen months). If he is the veritable "pitcher" a rope or a musket ball should be his reward, without any doubt. He had a friend and a correspondent at "Long Branch," New Jersey, by the name of John H. Smith. We neither design to interfere with a fair trial of the case now in hand; but we publish this letter as the readiest way of eliciting full information, and directing attention to the precautions which should be exercised concerning all appointments for offices of trust and responsibility.

CHARLOTTE COURIER.

How to save Salt.

From the Mason Telegraph, 20th.

Mr. Editor: I am about to leave with Capt. Hines' company (the Sidney Johnson Guards) for service, and I wish to leave behind me a recipe, which, in these hard times, will make one bushel of salt go as far as six bushels. Kill your meat—take the bones out of it, lead the bone with its meat immediately, spread the unboned meat and let it cool one night, and then pack close; put weight on it to crowd it down, or press it as tight as possible. Boil a peck of salt to twenty gallons of water down to sixteen gallons; let it cool, and then pour over and cover the meat; refill your trough or barrel as long as the meat will take the above brine—two hours. Let it stand and use it as you need it. It will be good after having the brine one week, and as long as it is left in it.

B. F. COLEMAN.

Overseer for Col. Leonard Jordan.

P. S.—The above has been tried and proved, and found perfectly reliable, with the peck to thirty one hundred pounds of meat.

B. F. CO.

PRISONERS.—Three Yankee prisoners were captured yesterday on this side the Chickasawhatchy, near the New Bridge, about 7 miles from this city. They had come over in search of something to eat. One of them belonging to a Maine regiment, was very talkative. He said he was very glad he had been captured, as he didn't think the war would last much longer, and he hated the idea of being killed at the conclusion. He told the officer who took him in charge that he would send a company down in the direction of Dr. Garnett's, he might capture about fifty more of his company who had also come over on a private foraging expedition. A company was sent in the direction indicated, but with what success we have not heard. Yesterday evening about twenty prisoners, captured in Southwestern Virginia, were brought to the city by the Danville train. One hundred more are said to be en route.

(Richmond Examiner.)

The Enemy at Georgetown, S. C.

The intelligence received in this city yesterday by couriers from Georgetown, stating that the enemy were in possession, caused a return to the post office of the regular out-going mail for that place. The gunboats, three in number, came up the river Thursday morning, proceeded very cautiously, and anchored opposite the town. Finding nothing to oppose them, a party, we learned, landed and seized a rice mill and a number of stores of rice that had been put up for removal. The adjacent rice mills with the rice on hand were then set fire to by some of our own citizens, together with several small lots of cotton. An extract of a letter from Georgetown, dated May 22, 1862, says:

"The enemy's gun-boats appeared about day light this morning. Most of the people had left. Our rice mills were all set on fire. The brig 'Marshall,' (formerly Joseph), owned by E. W. Marshall and others of your city, was by order of her owners hauled in the middle of the stream and set on fire. She contained 1,000 bbls. turpentine, and would have been worth to the Yankees \$50,000. Captain and crew are all safe. Several smaller vessels were fired and burnt. It is reported that the enemy have gone further up the river."

CHARLOTTE COURIER 24th.

A NEW BULL FROM THE WAR OFFICE.

Secretary Stanton's bulletin against any news to the newspapers of an impending battle at Corinth until it shall have been reported at the War Department. The public journals are making very false about it. We don't complain.

(New York Herald.)

We see that Tuckahome, a Choctaw Chief, is about starting to Virginia, with a regiment of his people, well armed and equipped for the Confederate service. This is only one of the several Choctaw regiments in the army.

(Natchez Courier, April 20th.)

TO THE PUBLIC.

I hereby notify the citizens of North Carolina, and the Confederate States generally, that the official report of Brigadier General Branch, relative to the battle of Newbern, violates in various instances the truth of history, and does therefore gross injustice to the officers and men of the 33rd Regiment of N. C. Troops. This can be established immediately by persons and documents which even the valorous General himself will not be able to gainsay. This, however, I refrain from doing at present, solely upon patriotic grounds. But when the God of battles shall give us a name and a place among the nations of the earth, and peace once more smiles on our beloved country, I hereby bind myself to show to the satisfaction of even those who are now prejudiced against the 33rd Regiment and its officers that the battle of Newbern was lost, 1st. By drunkenness. 2d. Incompetency. 3rd. Personal lack of courage and presence of mind in the presence of the enemy.

That the public may be aware of some of the salacious General's make the 33rd Regiment the scape goat of the Newbern disaster, the following communication which passed between Gen. Gatlin and his officers in relation to the qualifications of the said valorous General is respectfully submitted.

Papers which have published the official report of Gen. Branch are respectfully requested to give this card an insertion in their columns.

(Signed) JAMES SINGLAI, late Col. 35th Regt., N. C. T.

HEADQUARTERS, Camp Mangum, 35th Regt., January 11th, 1862.

TO GEN. GATLIN:

We the undersigned respectfully ask you to send us to Wilmington, first, because we prefer to go where there is more danger and more at stake to the whole State, and secondly, because we prefer to be under Gen. Anderson, who we are all satisfied is a man of great military knowledge, and in whom we all have the most implicit confidence, while we at the same time have nothing to say as to Gen. Branch because he has made no military character in the State, and of consequence no military prestige that would tend to inspire our men with courage as well as confidence.

J. P. JORDAN, Capt. Co. G.

W. B. HAYBURN, Capt. Co. B.

T. W. ROWEN, Capt. Co. F.

JOHN G. JONES, Capt. Co. E.

J. L. LAMAR, Capt. Co. D.

W. C. MANNING, Capt. Co. H.

A. L. STANLEY, Lieut. Co. K.

JOHN T. KENNEDY, Lieut. Co. I.

W. T. JONES, Lieut. Co. C.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF N. C.

Goldston, January 12, 1861.

Returned to Col. Singler, who will admonish the officers signing this letter of the impropriety of the petition, and to recollect that the true rule of discipline is for the soldier to obey orders, leaving his superior officers free to judge of what is best for the public service.

N. E. GATLIN, Brig. Gen.

THE YANKEES AT PARAGUOLA.

We extract from a private letter, dated at Paragoula, May 19th:

"We had a visit from the enemy yesterday evening. Three sailing vessels anchored opposite the village and sent three boats ashore. The boats landed at the hotel wharf, and an officer and one seaman came ashore. The officer stated that they had understood that some schooners were here ready to run the blockade with cotton and they (the Federals) had been sent to capture them. On being assured that there was no vessel of the kind here, he said he was misinformed, &c., and appeared satisfied that he would find none."

In the course of the conversation he said he thought Mobile would be attacked soon, perhaps after it got thro' on the Mississippi river. Com. Farragut had gone up towards Vicksburg. He also said that the French Consul at New Orleans was out to their fleet during the bombardment at Fort Jackson, and had expressed himself as not satisfied with the manner in which he had been treated by the Confederates at Fort Jackson. It appears from his statement that they took Capt. Pegram, who was on the Nashville. Capt. Pegram is reported as having been in command of one of our gunboats at Fort Jackson.

Mobile Ad. & Register, May 20.

MANUFACTURE OF ORDNANCE, &c.

The Confederate Government has leased the Foundry of the Messrs. Findlay, of this city, during the war, for the purpose of manufacturing ordnance, fixtures, ammunition, and all other matters pertaining to the Bureau of Ordnance. Also, the city has loaned the use of its magazine for the purpose of storing powder. Capt. R. M. Cuyler has charge of the works.—Macon Messenger.

THE RIGHT SORT OF CONFIDENCE.

We notice in the New Orleans papers that all articles advertised for sale are offered for Confederate money—some say for "Confederate money or gold, as the purchaser may elect." Now, this is the proper kind of confidence for our people to exhibit. It looks like true patriotism, and will rank in history as a parallel to that faith of the Romans which induced them to buy lots in Rome at undiminished prices while Hannibal's legions were besieging the city and there was at the gates upon a mission of conquest.

The Fort Smith Bulletin, of the 1st, understands that three Union soldiers, who were captured by Kansas Jay-hunters were detained by Kansas Jay-hunters at near Keokuk, Mo., and held for some days.

Charlotte & C. Railroad Co.

March 31, 1862.

A PASSENGER TRAIN will leave Charlotte for Salisbury each afternoon at 6, and arrive at Salisbury at 5 P. M.

J. SUMNER, Superintendent.

April 4, 1862.

Charlotte & C. Railroad.

On this Road will follow

THE PASSENGER TRAIN

At 6 P. M.

At 10 P. M.

At 11 P. M.

At 12 P. M.

At 1 P. M.

At 2 P. M.

At 3 P. M.

At 4 P. M.

At 5 P. M.

At 6 P. M.

At 7 P. M.

At 8 P. M.

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At 10 P. M.

At 11 P. M.

At 12 P. M.

Executive Department of North Carolina.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

March 31, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER.

No. 5.

ALL NEW COMPANIES OF N. C. Volunteers must be tendered directly to the State, otherwise the bounty authorized by the ordinance of the Convention to raise North Carolina's quota of troops will not be paid to them, as the law does not allow it. The Companies so tendered will be organized into Regiments by the State, the commissioned officers of which elect their field officers. The bounty will be paid each Company as soon as possible after its organization.

The organization of Regiments or Battalions will be recognized unless the same is done by authority of the State and in compliance with its laws.

This "Proclamation" raised for immediate field service should have no more baggage than each man can carry in his knapsack. It is desirable that each man bring a blanket (if he can furnish it), any additional articles must necessarily be lost if brought.

Communications on Military matters must be sent to this Office. In no other way will they receive immediate attention.

By order of Governor CLARK.

J. G. MARTIN, Adjutant General.

March 27—44w.

PROSPECTUS

HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

POLITICS, AGRICULTURE, MISCELLANY, GENERAL NEWS.

PUBLISHED AT

DENNIS HEARTT.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

With the present volume the RECORDER commences the fourth year of its existence. The first number having been issued the 10th of February, 1859; during all which time we have labored to make our paper interesting and useful, and we hope that in these particulars we have not been altogether unsuccessful. A good family paper, devoted to Politics, Agriculture, Miscellaneous General News, &c., with a view to the entertainment and improvement of the farmers and citizens of the State in which it is distributed. Our Agricultural department we endeavor to fill with the best selections we can make from all sources, either preference to such as will be of practical use to the farmer and cultivator; and in this particular we hope to make the RECORDER as valuable to the farmer as to the politician. In our Miscellaneous department, we shall continue to be as we have always been, a repository of news and information, and we shall endeavor to make it as useful to the farmer and cultivator as to the politician. In our Agricultural department we endeavor to fill with the best selections we can make from all sources, either preference to such as will be of practical use to the farmer and cultivator; and in this particular we hope to make the RECORDER as valuable to the farmer as to the politician. In our Miscellaneous department, we shall continue to be as we have always been, a repository of news and information, and we shall endeavor to make it as useful to the farmer and cultivator as to the politician.

TERMS: One copy one year, \$2.00. Two copies one year, \$3.00. Three copies one year, \$4.00. Four copies one year, \$5.00. Five copies one year, \$6.00. Six copies one year, \$7.00. Seven copies one year, \$8.00. Eight copies one year, \$9.00. Nine copies one year, \$10.00. Ten copies one year, \$11.00. Eleven copies one year, \$12.00. Twelve copies one year, \$13.00. Thirteen copies one year, \$14.00. Fourteen copies one year, \$15.00. Fifteen copies one year, \$16.00. Sixteen copies one year, \$17.00. Seventeen copies one year, \$18.00. Eighteen copies one year, \$19.00. Nineteen copies one year, \$20.00. Twenty copies one year, \$21.00. Twenty-one copies one year, \$22.00. Twenty-two copies one year, \$23.00. Twenty-three copies one year, \$24.00. Twenty-four copies one year, \$25.00. Twenty-five copies one year, \$26.00. Twenty-six copies one year, \$27.00. Twenty-seven copies one year, \$28.00. Twenty-eight copies one year, \$29.00. Twenty-nine copies one year, \$30.00. Thirty copies one year, \$31.00. Thirty-one copies one year, \$32.00. Thirty-two copies one year, \$33.00. Thirty-three copies one year, \$34.00. Thirty-four copies one year, \$35.00. Thirty-five copies one year, \$36.00. Thirty-six copies one year, \$37.00. Thirty-seven copies one year, \$38.00. Thirty-eight copies one year, \$39.00. Thirty-nine copies one year, \$40.00. Forty copies one year, \$41.00. Forty-one copies one year, \$42.00. Forty-two copies one year, \$43.00. Forty-three copies one year, \$44.00. Forty-four copies one year, \$45.00. Forty-five copies one year, \$46.00. Forty-six copies one year, \$47.00. Forty-seven copies one year, \$48.00. Forty-eight copies one year, \$49.00. Forty-nine copies one year, \$50.00. Fifty copies one year, \$51.00. Fifty-one copies one year, \$52.00. Fifty-two copies one year, \$53.00. Fifty-three copies one year, \$54.00. Fifty-four copies one year, \$55.00. Fifty-five copies one year, \$56.00. Fifty-six copies one year, \$57.00. Fifty-seven copies one year, \$58.00. Fifty-eight copies one year, \$59.00. Fifty-nine copies one year, \$60.00. Sixty copies one year, \$61.00. Sixty-one copies one year, \$62.00. Sixty-two copies one year, \$63.00. Sixty-three copies one year, \$64.00. Sixty-four copies one year, \$65.00. Sixty-five copies one year, \$66.00. Sixty-six copies one year, \$67.00. Sixty-seven copies one year, \$68.00. Sixty-eight copies one year, \$69.00. Sixty-nine copies one year, \$70.00. Seventy copies one year, \$71.00. Seventy-one copies one year, \$72.00. Seventy-two copies one year, \$73.00. Seventy-three copies one year, \$74.00. Seventy-four copies one year, \$75.00. Seventy-five copies one year, \$76.00. Seventy-six copies one year, \$77.00. Seventy-seven copies one year, \$78.00. Seventy-eight copies one year, \$79.00. Seventy-nine copies one year, \$80.00. Eighty copies one year, \$81.00. Eighty-one copies one year, \$82.00. Eighty-two copies one year, \$83.00. Eighty-three copies one year, \$84.00. Eighty-four copies one year, \$85.00. Eighty-five copies one year, \$86.00. Eighty-six copies one year, \$87.00. Eighty-seven copies one year, \$88.00. Eighty-eight copies one year, \$89.00. Eighty-nine copies one year, \$90.00. Ninety copies one year, \$91.00. Ninety-one copies one year, \$92.00. Ninety-two copies one year, \$93.00. Ninety-three copies one year, \$94.00. Ninety-four copies one year, \$95.00. Ninety-five copies one year, \$96.00. Ninety-six copies one year, \$97.00. Ninety-seven copies one year, \$98.00. Ninety-eight copies one year, \$99.00. Ninety-nine copies one year, \$100.00. One hundred copies one year, \$101.00. One hundred and one copies one year, \$102.00. One hundred and two copies one year, \$103.00. One hundred and three copies one year, \$104.00. One hundred and four copies one year, \$105.00. One hundred and five copies one year, \$106.00. One hundred and six copies one year, \$107.00. One hundred and seven copies one year, \$108.00. One hundred and eight copies one year, \$109.00. One hundred and nine copies one year, \$110.00. One hundred and ten copies one year, \$111.00. One hundred and eleven copies one year, \$112.00. One hundred and twelve copies one year, \$113.00. One hundred and thirteen copies one year, \$114.00. One hundred and fourteen copies one year, \$115.00. One hundred and fifteen copies one year, \$116.00. One hundred and sixteen copies one year, \$117.00. One hundred and seventeen copies one year, \$118.00. One hundred and eighteen copies one year, \$119.00. One hundred and nineteen copies one year, \$120.00. One hundred and twenty copies one year, \$121.00. One hundred and twenty-one copies one year, \$122.00. One hundred and twenty-two copies one year, \$123.00. One hundred and twenty-three copies one year, \$124.00. One hundred and twenty-four copies one year, \$125.00. One hundred and twenty-five copies one year, \$126.00. One hundred and twenty-six copies one year, \$127.00. One hundred and twenty-seven copies one year, \$128.00. One hundred and twenty-eight copies one year, \$

